

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PARDON BUREAU.

A Batch of 500 Cases.

All the Leading Traitors Included.

CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Why He Is Not Tried.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Defeat of the Bankrupt Bill.

CANADA AND THE FISHERIES.

An Interesting History.

IMPORTANT from the BORDER.

Gathering of Fenians at Eastport, Me.

BRITISH WAR SHIPS THERE.

Telegraphic Communications Cut.

EXCITEMENT BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

An English Fleet to be Sent to the Fishing Grounds.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The repeated assertions recently that Jeff. Davis would be released on a writ of Habeas corpus without trial, now that peace has been proclaimed, is without foundation. He stands indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States for said District. He is also charged with the assassination of President Lincoln, &c., but as the Chief Justice is of opinion that he must be tried in one or other of the States in which he committed or caused to be committed the crimes with which he is charged, and as Congress has not yet decided that the lately rebellious districts are States, the trial is, of necessity, postponed.

It has been reliably ascertained that applications have been made and are now pending, for pardon by eighty-six ex-members of the rebel Congress; one hundred and thirty-two ex-graduates of West Point, but who served in the rebel army; one hundred and twenty-seven rebel Generals, including Bragg, Longstreet, Beauregard, and several of the Lees; also thirty-two prominent ex-rebel officials, and one hundred and sixteen ex-United States officers who held positions in the rebel service.

The President has approved and signed the Efficiency Appropriation bill. Among the items are the following: To enable the Light-House Board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation discontinued by the enemy on the Southern coast, \$100,000; for refurnishing and repairing the Presidents House, \$46,000 in addition to \$8,000 for repairing it inside and out; for defraying the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraham Lincoln, \$30,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theatre (the scene of the assassination) \$100,000.

The President has proclaimed the treaty made by the Winnebago Indians. This tribe convey to the Government all their right, title and interest in their present reservation in the Territory of Dakota. In consideration of which the United States cede land to them in Nebraska, and agree to subsidize them one year in their new home, and furnish them with saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, guns, horses, and whatever may be necessary to their domestic comfort.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to officers of the Customs, declaring that such as Petroleum, Naptha, Benzine and Benzole, should be classed among explosive fluids, and that after the 1st day of May next, no steam vessels carrying passengers, will be permitted to transport either of the above articles without a special license.

Speaker Colfax was serenaded tonight at his residence by citizens of Indiana, who had been already paying a like compliment to Senator Lane, of that State. Mr. Colfax, acknowledging the compliment in a few remarks, in the course of which he said:

In this great year, 1866, in the Senate Chamber and in the Representative Hall, they have placed by overwhelming majorities that Civil Rights bill on your statute book, which declares every one born on American soil shall have a birthright as an American citizen. (Cheers.) That law, interpreted as it has been by its opponents in Congress, will never be repealed. And why should there be objections to a law like that. Every one born on the soil of the Republic owes to it allegiance, and is it not the reciprocal duty of the Republic to give him its protection?

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thirty-Ninth Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10.—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Wm. Gilmore Simms and others for an international copyright law, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to present to the Secretary of State the bill to protect all the people in their civil rights and furnish the means for their vindication, together with the signatures of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, stating that the act was passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, &c.

Mr. McDougall protested that the bill had not received a two-thirds vote, because the Senate was not fully represented when the bill was passed.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury presented a preamble and resolution reaffirming the resolution adopted by the Senate in July, 1861, that the war was conducted for no other purpose than to re-establish the Union, with the rights of the States unimpaired. The preamble and resolution concluded as follows:

And whereas, the said civil war has ceased, therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate, in redemption of the pledge given by the adoption of said resolution, with

defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States, the said Southern States included, unimpaired.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, merits the gratitude of all the people of the United States, on account of his patriotic efforts to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States, the said Southern States included, unimpaired, and that we pledge him our cordial co-operation in his said efforts.

Mr. Sumner objected to the present consideration of the above, and it went over under the rule.

Mr. Saulsbury gave notice that he would call the subject up again on Friday next.

Mr. Van Winkle, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported, with amendments, the bill to amend the postal laws.

It reduces the fine for infringing or defacing mail matter, or letter or pillar boxes, from a thousand to five hundred dollars, and the imprisonment under certain cases.

The Committee asked to be discharged from the Senate bill to amend the postal laws, in lieu of the House bill as reported as above.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for the expenses in calling out the militia of that State in the Government service.

It authorizes the Secretary of War to pay to the State of Pennsylvania a sum not exceeding \$300,000, for the purpose named. The bill was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy called up the bill to grant 100,000 acres of the public lands to aid in the construction of a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac La Poudre, in the State of Michigan. The bill was passed.

The bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the joint resolutions of the Senate, authorizing Admiral Panfili and Commodore William Radford, to accept decorations from the King of Italy, in recognition of their services rendered to the frigate Re d'Italia, which were considered and passed.

Mr. Paine asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into, and report upon the expediency of providing, by amendment to the rules, that when the House shall have under consideration a bill or joint resolution, returned by the President, with his objections, whether the motion to lay it on the table or to postpone it indefinitely shall be in order.

Mr. Farquhar offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to audit and pay the just claims of foreign soldiers for all their personal property seized and appropriated by the rebels under Morgan, in Maryland and Ohio, in July, 1865.

Mr. Alley, from the Post Office Committee, reported an act to provide that the soldiers' individual memorials shall be carried through the mails at the usual rate of printed matter. It was considered and passed.

THE FISHING GROUNDS—INTERESTING HISTORY.

Mr. Raymond obtained permission to make a report from the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He stated that some days since, a resolution was referred to that Committee, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to send armed vessels to the fisheries adjacent to the British Provinces. He was instructed to make a preliminary report. It ought to be noted in this connection, that the circumstances which had made the present attention to this subject a matter of necessity, it grew out of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. The original right of the Americans to participate on the fisheries on the coast of New England, was first recognized in connection with the other treaties, previous to their independence, and had been recognized as an existing right by the treaty of 1783. It was not conceded, not a privilege granted, but a right admitted and recognized as a right under that treaty. The Americans had continued to fish there until 1812. By the treaty of 1812 no provision had been made for the subject, the American Commissioners who were authorized to negotiate at Ghent having been expressly instructed by their government not to allow the right of fishing on the coast to be drawn into question, or to be lost. It had been, therefore, especially as it had been before, under the treaty of 1783, which admitted their right to fish, but disturbances had occurred between the rival fisheries, which led to the Convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, and the Convention of 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, which confirmed the right of the Americans to fish on the coast of New England, and the Convention of 1854, between the United States and Great Britain, which confirmed the right of the Americans to fish on the coast of New England, and the Convention of 1854, between the United States and Great Britain, which confirmed the right of the Americans to fish on the coast of New England.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. The vote resulted—Yeas, 79; Nays, 74; so the bill was defeated.

Mr. Conkling subsequently introduced the same bill anew, with some modification, and it was read twice, and referred to the Select Committee on the Bankruptcy Law.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, when the several matters were taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on uniform system of coinage, weights and measures, reported back a bill to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces, composed of copper and nickel, in such proportion not exceeding twenty-five per cent of nickel as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be six grains.

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Mr. Raymond simply desired to put the House in possession of the leading facts of the case. He was not aware that the British Government had given any official information to this Government of the steps taken in connection with the Fenian invasion, but he found in the London Times of March 17th, a statement in an editorial article, relating to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, that various of the Fenian rights and to prevent collision, and that the Fenian fishermen would be only warned, and the exclusion of their boats enforced. He was of the opinion that the only grounds in which the British had any shadow of right to warn off our fishermen was, the small strip of three miles from this coast. He thought it quite right and proper that the Fenian fishermen should be warned, and that the Fenian fishermen should be only warned, and the exclusion of their boats enforced. 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